```
=> fil hcaplu

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 21 Sep 2000  VOL 133 ISS 13
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Sep 2000  (20000920/ED)

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this searchable data in CAOLD.  You now have electronic access to all
of CA: 1907 to 1966 in CAOLD and 1967 to the present in HCAPLUS on STN.

=> d stat que l5

L5             0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS AMMONIUM(W)POLYACRYLDIMETHYLTAURAMIDE?(5A)VINY
                 LFORMAMIDE?


=> d state que l20

'STATE' IS NOT VALID HERE
For an explanation, enter "HELP DISPLAY QUERY".

=> d stat que l20

L10            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY (TAURINE/CN OR  "TAURINE METHYL ESTER"/CN)
L15          335 SEA FILE=REGISTRY VINYL(L)FORMAMIDE?
L18        11943 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L10 OR TAURINE? OR TAURAMIDE?
L19        26109 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L15 OR ?FORMAMIDE?
L20            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L18(L)L19


=> d ibib abs hitrn l20


L20  ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1994:1642  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          120:1642
TITLE:                    Conformation-sensitive gel electrophoresis for rapid
                          detection of single-base differences in
```

double-stranded PCR products and DNA fragments: Evidence for solvent-induced bends in DNA heteroduplexes

AUTHOR(S): Ganguly, Arupa; Rock, Matthew J.; Prockop, Darwin J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Jefferson Med. Coll., Thomas Jefferson Univ., Philadelphia, PA, 19107, USA

SOURCE: Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1993), 90(21), 10325-9
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Several techniques have recently been developed to detect single-base mismatches in DNA heteroduplexes that contain one strand of wild-type and one strand of mutated DNA. Here the authors tested the hypothesis that an appropriate system of mildly denaturing solvents can amplify the tendency of single-base mismatches to produce conformational changes, such as bends in the double helix, and thereby increase the differential migration of DAN heteroduplexes and homoduplexes during gel electrophoresis. The best sepns. of heteroduplexes and homoduplexes were obtained with a std. 6% polyacrylamide gel polymd. in 10% ethylene glycol/15% **formamide** /Tris-**taurine** buffer. As predicted by the hypothesis of solvent-induced bends, when the concn. of either ethylene glycol or **formamide** was increased, the differential migration decreased. Also, single-base mismatches within 50 bp of one end of a heteroduplex did not produce differential migration. Sixty of 68 single-base mismatches in a series of PCR products were detected in some 59 different sequence contexts. The eight mismatches not detected were either within 50 bp of the nearest end of the PCR product or in isolated high-melting-temp. domains. Therefore, it was possible to predict in advance the end regions and sequence contexts in which mismatches may be difficult to detect. The procedure can be applied to any PCR products of 200-800 bp and requires no special equipment or prepn. of samples.

=> d stat que l4

L4 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS POLYACRYLDIMETHYLTAUR?

=> d ibib abs hitrn

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:426865 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:63596
TITLE: O/W emulsion containing waxes, their cosmetic use, and their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Veronique, Burnier; Veronique, Roulier
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal S. A., Fr.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000178133	A2	20000627	JP 1999-353753	19991213
FR 2787025	A1	20000616	FR 1998-15763	19981214
EP 1013267	A1	20000628	EP 1999-402659	19991026
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1998-15763	19981214

AB The emulsion comprises an aq. phase, an oily phase contg. .gtoreq.5% (based on the emulsion) waxes, and a mixt. of .gtoreq.2 nonionic emulsifying agents having HLB 6-13, and at least one of the waxes has a melting starting temp. .gtoreq.50.degree.. Also claimed are use of the emulsion as cosmetics and hair prepns., and manuf. of the emulsion including a step using a screw mixing extruder. The emulsion has low viscosity despite the high concn. of waxes and is smoothly spread over skin. A past prepd. from Dry-Flo (filler) 15, microwax 19, and mineral oils to 100% was mixed with Hydrolactol 70 (an emulsifier mixt.), Hostacerin AMPS (ammonium **polyacryldimethyltauramide**), and H2O to give a skin-care cream.

=> fil reg

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 20 SEP 2000 HIGHEST RN 289881-52-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 20 SEP 2000 HIGHEST RN 289881-52-3

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```
=> e Hostacerin AMPS/cn

E1            1      HOSTACAINE REINECKATE/CN
E2            1      HOSTACEN XAV 10FOB/CN
E3            1 --> HOSTACERIN AMPS/CN
E4            1      HOSTACERIN CG/CN
E5            1      HOSTACERIN D 60/CN
E6            1      HOSTACERIN DGI/CN
E7            1      HOSTACERIN DGL/CN
E8            1      HOSTACERIN DGO/CN
E9            1      HOSTACERIN DGS/CN
E10           1      HOSTACERIN DGS, MIXT. CONTG./CN
E11           1      HOSTACERIN KW 340N/CN
E12           1      HOSTACERIN PN 73/CN

=> s e3

L5            1 "HOSTACERIN AMPS"/CN

=> fil hcaplu

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 21 Sep 2000  VOL 133 ISS 13
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Sep 2000  (20000920/ED)
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=> s l5<>
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L6 SEL L5 1- CHEM : 19 TERMS

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S L6
L7 466 L6

=> s silicone(W)oil? and l7

66967 SILICONE
426027 OIL?
11871 SILICONE(W)OIL?
L8 1 SILICONE(W)OIL? AND L7

=> d ibib abs hitrn 18

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:38340 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:103599
TITLE: Aqueous dispersions of polymer from unsaturated acids, and their manufacture and use in leather preparation
INVENTOR(S): Lohmann, Helmut; Mueller, Thomas; Inger, Waldemar; Ramlow, Stephan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Stockhausen G.m.b.H. und Co. K.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 18 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19625984	A1	19980108	DE 1996-19625984	19960628

DE 19625984 C2 19990729
WO 9800448 A1 19980108 WO 1997-DE1365 19970626
W: AU, JP, TR, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AU 9735375 A1 19980121 AU 1997-35375 19970626
AU 718011 B2 20000406
EP 907667 A1 19990414 EP 1997-931685 19970626
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1996-19625984 19960628
WO 1997-DE1365 19970626

AB Aq. dispersion of polymers from unsatd. acids and optionally other monomers in the acid or partially or totally neutralized form are manufd. by emulsion polymn in the presence of hydrophilizing vegetable, animal and(or) industrial fats or oils using Redox initiators with at least part of the monomer(s) being polymd. in the presence of the fats or oils, following by adiabatically heating the polymn. mixt. before the remainder of the the monomers is added. These dispersions are very stable, concd., and finely divided and are useful in the manuf. of leather and fur. These dispersions may be mixed with hydrophobic substances such as paraffin, vegetable or animal triglycerides, and(or) polysiloxanes for use in manuf. of leather and fur.

IT **27119-07-9P, Poly(2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid)**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(in claims; manuf. of aq. dispersions of polymer from unsatd. acids in presence of hydrophobizing fats or oils for leather and fur treatment)

=> select hit rn 18

ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1-):1

E1 THROUGH E1 ASSIGNED

=> fil reg

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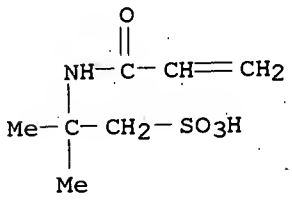
=> d ide can 15

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 27119-07-9 REGISTRY
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-, polymers (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid polymer
CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid homopolymer
CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid polymer
CN AMPS homopolymer
CN **Hostacerin AMPS**
CN HSP 1180
CN Poly(2-acrylamide-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid)
CN Poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid)
CN Poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-sulfopropane)
CN Poly(2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid)
CN Rheothik 80-11
CN TBAS-Q homopolymer
DR 60474-89-7, 88528-38-5, 201849-71-0, 201849-72-1, 201849-73-2, 201849-74-3
MF (C7 H13 N O4 S)x
CI PMS, COM
PCT Polyacrylic
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

CM 1

CRN 15214-89-8
CMF C7 H13 N O4 S



403 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
37 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
404 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 133:152532

REFERENCE 2: 133:126681

REFERENCE 3: 133:91040

REFERENCE 4: 133:81593

REFERENCE 5: 133:79279

REFERENCE 6: 133:75418

REFERENCE 7: 133:68430

REFERENCE 8: 133:63596

REFERENCE 9: 133:59559

REFERENCE 10: 133:59318

=> d ibib abs hitrn l16 1-3

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:535033 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:152532
TITLE: Long-chain thiaalkanols and derivatives as defoaming and deaerating agents for oil-in-water dispersions, especially in paper manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Dyllick-Brenzinger, Rainer; Guenther, Erhard; Lorencak, Primoz; Glas, Gunther; Bonn, Johann
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000044470	A1	20000803	WO 2000-EP535	20000125
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 19903546	A1	20000803	DE 1999-19903546	19990129

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19903546 19990129

AB Defoaming or deaerating agents for oil-in-water dispersions, contain, in their dispersed hydrophobic phase, 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxide-alkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxid-alkan-1-ols, esters of the above compds., or their mixts., in addn. to addnl. agents or stabilizers. The stabilizers or addnl. components are selected from glycerin esters of C.gtoreq.10-fatty acids; C12-30-alcs.; alkoxylated alcs.; esters of sugar alcs., with .gtoreq.4 OH groups, or .gtoreq.2 OH groups and at least one intramol. ether bond, with C.gtoreq.20-fatty acids; C12-22-fatty acid esters with C1-3-alcs.; ketones with m.p. >45.degree.; polyglycerin esters with at

least 20% esterification of polyglycerin (that contain at least 2 glycerin units) with C12-36-fatty acids; conversion products of mono- and diglycerides (that contain conversion products of glycerin with dicarboxylic acids esterified with C12-36-dicarboxylic acids); polyethylene waxes; natural waxes; hydrocarbons with b.ps. >200.degree.; and finely divided inert solids. The defoaming and deaerating agents can be used in paper manuf., cellulose cooking, cellulose washing, grinding of paper materials, paper sizing, and the dispersion of pigments for paper manuf. or defoaming and/or deaerating aq. medium.

IT **27119-07-9**, **2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid homopolymer**
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(stabilizer; long-chain thiaalkanols and derivs. as defoaming and deaerating agents for oil-in-water dispersions, esp. in paper manuf.)

IT **72018-12-3D**, Poly(N-**vinylformamide**), graft polymers with polyoxyalkylenes
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(stabilizers; long-chain thiaalkanols and derivs. as defoaming and deaerating agents for oil-in-water dispersions, esp. in paper manuf.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Basf Aktiengesellschaft; EP 0531713 A 1993
(2) Basf Aktiengesellschaft; EP 0662172 A 1995
(3) Basf Aktiengesellschaft; EP 0732134 A 1996
(4) Henkel Kga; DE 2851832 A 1980 HCAPLUS
(6) Lion Fat & Oil Co; DE 2228217 A 1972 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:449227 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:89273
TITLE: Highly hydrophilic coatings
INVENTOR(S): Shiozawa, Kimihide; Sato, Toshiaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Ink Mfg Co, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08104828	A2	19960423	JP 1994-239182	19941003

AB Title coatings, useful for heat exchangers of air conditioners, etc., contain alumina sol coagulated compds. with basic compds. and water-sol. or water-dispersed resins. Thus, 20 g hydroxyethyl acrylate and 160 g 2-acrylamide-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid were polymd. to give a water-sol. resin, 70 parts of which was mixed with 30 parts coagulated alumina sol contg. 10 parts alumina sol and 1 part ammonium, coated on a Al plate, and baked at 250.degree. for 20 s to give a test piece showing good hydrophilic stability, adhesion property, and corrosion resistance.

IT **27119-07-9P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(highly hydrophilic coatings contg. coagulated alumina sol with basic

compds. and water-sol. or dispersed resins, for air conditioners)

IT **72018-12-3**, Poly(**vinylformamide**)
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(highly hydrophilic coatings contg. coagulated alumina sol with basic compds. and water-sol. or dispersed resins, for air conditioners)

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:109881 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:109881
TITLE: Hydrocarbon rich gels
INVENTOR(S): Engelhardt, Friedrich; Ebert, Gerlinde
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cassella A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 452758	A2	19911023	EP 1991-105476	19910406
EP 452758	A3	19920422		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
DE 4012287	A1	19911024	DE 1990-4012287	19900417
NO 9101488	A	19911018	NO 1991-1488	19910416
CA 2040601	AA	19911018	CA 1991-2040601	19910416
			DE 1990-4012287	19900417

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 116:109881

AB Hydrocarbon-rich gels suitable as fracturing fluids for tertiary recovery and as bases for pharmaceutical prepns. and for cosmetics contain hydrocarbons 50-99.5 wt.%, surfactants 0.005-20 wt.%, and an aq. soln. contg. a polymer 0.49-49.99 wt.%. Suitable hydrocarbons are C5-16 alkanes, C6 or C7 cycloalkanes, benzene, lead-free gasoline, diesel fuels, or oils such as soy oil, coco oil, avocado oil, iso-Pr stearate, and iso-Pr palmitate. Suitable surfactants include sulfonates and C4-20 aliph. chains with anionic, cationic, or nonionic hydrophilic ends. Suitable gelling polymers include polyacrylic acid, polyacrylic acid amide, acrylic acid-vinyl acetate copolymers, and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid-acrylic acid amide-N-vinyl-N-methylacetamide copolymer. The compn. may also contain a support material such as sand, bentonite, montmorillonite, talc, or kaolinite.

IT **27119-07-9 72018-12-3**, **Polyvinylformamide**
RL: USES (Uses)
(hydrocarbon-rich gel contg. water and surfactants and, for fracturing fluids and cosmetics and pharmaceuticals)

=> d kwic l16 1-3

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(graft polymers with poly(N-**vinylformamide**), stabilizers;

long-chain thiaalkanols and derivs. as defoaming and deaerating agents for oil-in-water dispersions, esp. in paper manuf.)

IT 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 25087-26-7, Poly(methacrylic acid) 25751-21-7, Acrylic acid-methacrylic acid copolymer 26101-52-0, Poly(vinylsulfonic acid) **27119-07-9**, **2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid homopolymer** 29132-58-9, Acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer 34324-82-8, Maleic acid-methacrylic acid copolymer
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(stabilizer; long-chain thiaalkanols and derivs. as defoaming and deaerating agents for oil-in-water dispersions, esp. in paper manuf.)

IT 25618-55-7D, Polyglycerin, esters with C12-36-fatty acids **72018-12-3D**, Poly(N-**vinylformamide**), graft polymers with polyoxyalkylenes
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(stabilizers; long-chain thiaalkanols and derivs. as defoaming and deaerating agents for oil-in-water dispersions, esp. in paper manuf.)

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

IT 9003-01-4P, Acrylic acid homopolymer **27119-07-9P** 90617-06-4P 111984-67-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(highly hydrophilic coatings contg. coagulated alumina sol with basic compds. and water-sol. or dispersed resins, for air conditioners)

IT 9003-05-8, Poly(acrylamide) **72018-12-3**, Poly(**vinylformamide**) 107460-81-1, AQ nylon A 90 113441-70-6, Elastron W 11 118478-14-1, Superflex 110
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(highly hydrophilic coatings contg. coagulated alumina sol with basic compds. and water-sol. or dispersed resins, for air conditioners)

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

IT 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-05-8 24980-58-3, Acrylic acid-vinyl acetate copolymer 26616-03-5, Poly-N-vinyl-N-methylacetamide **27119-07-9** **72018-12-3**, **Polyvinylformamide** 119773-29-4 139197-87-8 139249-18-6 139281-66-6 139321-62-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(hydrocarbon-rich gel contg. water and surfactants and, for fracturing fluids and cosmetics and pharmaceuticals)

=> select hit rn l16 1-3

E1 THROUGH E2 ASSIGNED

=> fil reg

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 20 SEP 2000 HIGHEST RN 289881-52-3

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 11, 2000

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=> s e1-e2

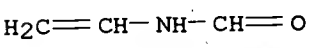
```
             1 27119-07-9/BI
               (27119-07-9/RN)
             1 72018-12-3/BI
               (72018-12-3/RN)
L17          2 (27119-07-9/BI OR 72018-12-3/BI)
```

=> d ide can l17 1-2

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN **72018-12-3** REGISTRY
CN Formamide, N-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN N-Ethenylformamide homopolymer
CN N-Vinylformamide homopolymer
CN PNVF
CN PNVF 0500
CN Poly(N-ethenylformamide)
CN Poly(N-vinylformamide)
CN Poly(vinylformamide)
CN Polymer 10174-02
MF (C3 H5 N O)x
CI PMS, COM
PCT Polyvinyl
LC STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMLIST, PIRA, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
Other Sources: NDSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

CM 1

CRN 13162-05-5
CMF C3 H5 N O



244 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
145 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
244 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 133:182779

REFERENCE 2: 133:177551

REFERENCE 3: 133:164739

REFERENCE 4: 133:152532

REFERENCE 5: 133:109859

REFERENCE 6: 133:90887

REFERENCE 7: 133:79142

REFERENCE 8: 133:78628

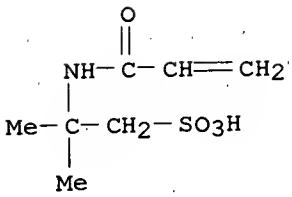
REFERENCE 9: 133:49484

REFERENCE 10: 133:43905

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN **27119-07-9** REGISTRY
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-, polymers (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid polymer
CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid homopolymer
CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid polymer
CN AMPS homopolymer
CN Hostacerin AMPS
CN HSP 1180
CN Poly(2-acrylamide-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid)
CN Poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid)
CN Poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-sulfopropane)
CN Poly(2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid)
CN Rheothik 80-11
CN TBAS-Q homopolymer
DR 60474-89-7, 88528-38-5, 201849-71-0, 201849-72-1, 201849-73-2, 201849-74-3
MF (C7 H13 N O4 S)x
CI PMS, COM
PCT Polyacrylic
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

CM 1

CRN 15214-89-8
CMF C7 H13 N O4 S



403 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
37 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
404 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 133:152532

REFERENCE 2: 133:126681

REFERENCE 3: 133:91040

REFERENCE 4: 133:81593

REFERENCE 5: 133:79279

REFERENCE 6: 133:75418

REFERENCE 7: 133:68430

REFERENCE 8: 133:63596

REFERENCE 9: 133:59559

REFERENCE 10: 133:59318

t s1/3 ab/1-22

1/AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

01054450
A black-white image forming method
Ein Schwarz-Weiss Bilderzeugungsverfahren
Procede de formation d'une image, noir et blanc
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
KONICA CORPORATION, (206976), 26-2 Nishishinjuku 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, (JP), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;CY;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
Ito, Hirohide, c/o Konica Corp., 1 Sakura-machi,, Hino-shi, Tokyo, (JP)
Hirano, Sachiko, c/o Konica Corp., 1 Sakura-machi,, Hino-shi, Tokyo, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Ellis-Jones, Patrick George Armine (30442), J.A. KEMP & CO. 14 South Square Gray's Inn, London WC1R 5LX, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 930534 A1 990721 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99300370 990119;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 744298 980119; JP 1125098 980123; JP 1419298 980127
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; NL
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-005/26; G03C-001/06; G03C-005/29;
ABSTRACT EP 930534 A1
A method for processing a silver halide photographic light-sensitive material with a processing solution, wherein said processing solution is supplied on a surface of said silver halide photographic light-sensitive material which is transferred in a gaseous phase to be processed and said silver halide photographic light-sensitive material possesses the following compositions; a support having thereon a first layer and a second layer opposite to said first layer, an emulsion layer containing a light-sensitive silver halide and an organic contrast accelerating agent which is coated on the same side as said first layer on said support.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 96

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9929	1108
SPEC A	(English)	9929	23783
Total word count - document A			24891
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			24891

1/AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00933019
BENZOPIPERIDINE DERIVATIVES
BENZOPIPERDINDERIVATE
DERIVES DE BENZOPIPERIDINE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Eisai Co., Ltd., (210773), 6-10, Koishikawa 4-chome Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-88, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
KANEKO, Toshihiko, 1082-70, Taguumachi, Ushiku-shi, Ibaraki 300-12, (JP)

CLARK, Richard, 2-20-22, Ottominami, Tsuchiura-shi, Ibaraki 300, (JP)
OHI, Norihito, 1-12-7, Nanpeidai, Amimachi, Inashiki-gun, Ibaraki 300-03, (JP)
OZAKI, Fumihiro, 2-35-55, Sakaecho, Ushiku-shi, Ibaraki 300-12, (JP)
KAWAHARA, Tetsuya, 1-12-20, Nanpeidai, Amimachi, Inashiki-gun, Ibaraki 300-03, (JP)
KAMADA, Atsushi, 2-7-30, Kamiya Ushiku-shi, Ibaraki 300-12, (JP)
OKANO, Kazuo, 3-11-8, Kinunodai, Yawaramura, Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki 300-24, (JP)
YOKOHAMA, Hiromitsu, 3-1-14, Matsugaoka, Moriyamachi, Kitasouma-gun, Ibaraki 302-01, (JP)
MURAMOTO, Kenzo, 4-8-3-6-610, Ninomiya, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305, (JP)
ARAI, Tohru, Meizon Nakaikegami 105, 2-14-7, Nakaikegami, Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146, (JP)
OHKURO, Masayoshi, 2-23-5-204, Amakubo, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305, (JP)
TAKENAKA, Osamu, Zefiru Namiki 201, 3-23-11, Namiki, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305, (JP)
SONODA, Jiro, 1-24-37-501, Ninomiya, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
HOFFMANN - EITLE (101511), Patent- und Rechtsanwalte Arabellastrasse 4, 81925 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 934941 A1 990811 (Basic)
WO 9806720 980219
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97934750 970808; WO 97JP2787 970808
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 96210344 960809
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07D-487/04; C07D-513/04; C07D-519/00; C07D-211/18; C07D-211/22; A61K-031/495

ABSTRACT EP 934941 A1
This invention provides a benzopiperidine derivative represented by the following general formula (I), its salt or hydrates thereof: wherein R1) to R3) may be the same or different and each represents hydrogen, optionally substituted lower alkyl, optionally substituted lower cycloalkyl or the like, provided that the case where R1) to R3) each represents methyl in the case of lower alkyl is excluded; R represents hydrogen, lower alkyl or the like; E represents N, C or the like; Z represents O, S, SO, SO2)) or the like; and the ring G represents an optionally substituted heteroaryl ring having one or more nitrogen atoms. Those are effectively used for a drug for preventing or remedying inflammatory immunologic diseases and autoimmune diseases, or a drug for preventing or remedying rheumatism, collagen disease, asthma, nephritis, ischemic reflow disorders, psoriasis, atopic dermatitis or rejection reaction accompanying organ transplantation.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 144

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9932	2272
SPEC A	(English)	9932	119332
Total word count - document A			121604
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			121604

1/AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00872680
Process producing n-(1-alkoxyethyl)carboxylic amides
Verfahren zur Herstellung von n-(1-alkoxyethyl) = Carbonsaureamiden
Procede de Preparation d'amides n-(1-alkoxyethyl) Carboxyliques
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
SHOWA DENKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA, (293040), 13-9, Shiba Daimon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, (JP), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
Aizawa, Toshiyuki, Showa Denko K.K. Oita Res. Lab., 2, Oaza Nakanosu, Oita-shi, Oita, (JP)
Nakamura, Hitoshi, Showa Denko K.K. Oita Res. Lab., 2, Oaza Nakanosu, Oita-shi, Oita, (JP)
Kudo, Tetsuo, Showa Denko K.K. Oita Res. Lab., 2, Oaza Nakanosu, Oita-shi, Oita, (JP)
Mitarai, Etsuko, Showa Denko K.K. Oita Res. Lab., 2, Oaza Nakanosu, Oita-shi, Oita, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Strehl Schubel-Hopf Groening & Partner (100941), Maximilianstrasse 54, 80538 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 799820 A1 971008 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97105629 970404;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9684031 960405
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07C-231/12; C07C-233/18;

ABSTRACT EP 799820 A1
A process for producing N-(1-alkoxyethyl)carboxylic amides by reacting alcohols of 1-5 carbon atoms with N-vinylcarboxylic amides in the presence of an acidic catalyst, or by utilizing unreacted starting material, unreacted intermediate or unrecovered product for synthesis of N-(1-alkoxyethyl)carboxylic amides. A process for producing N-(1-alkoxyethyl)carboxylic amides by adding a water-soluble strong acid during reaction between a carboxylic amide and a starting material containing acetaldehyde and alcohol and/or a starting material containing an acetal, in an amount of 2 x 10-3) to 3 x 10-1) equivalents to 1 mole of the carboxylic amide in the starting material, and using a strongly acidic ion-exchange resin as the catalyst.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 106

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9710W1	365
SPEC A	(English)	9710W1	6611
Total word count - document A			6976
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6976

1/AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00687671
AQUEOUS MULTIPLE-PHASE ISOLATION OF POLYPEPTIDE
WAESSRIGE MEHRPHASIGE ISOLIERUNG EINES POLYPEPTIDS
ISOLEMENT DE POLYPEPTIDES EN PHASES AQUEUSES MULTIPLES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
GENENTECH, INC., (210485), 460 Point San Bruno Boulevard, South San

Francisco, CA 94080-4990, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
BUILDER, Stuart, 2827 Weberly Drive, Belmont, CA 94002, (US)
HART, Roger, 1060 Carolan Avenue 115, Burlingame, CA 94010, (US)
LESTER, Philip, 15766 Via Colusa, San Lorenzo, CA 94580, (US)
OGEZ, John, 647 Sunset Way, Redwood City, CA 94062, (US)
REIFSNYDER, David, 17 Murray Court, San Mateo, CA 94403, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Kiddle, Simon John et al (79861), Mewburn Ellis, York House, 23 Kingsway, London WC2B 6HP, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 714403 A1 960605 (Basic)
EP 714403 B1 980610
WO 9506059 950302
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94925830 940810; WO 94US9089 940810
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 110663 930820
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07K-001/113; C07K-014/65; C07K-014/61;
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9824	718
CLAIMS B	(German)	9824	688
CLAIMS B	(French)	9824	839
SPEC B	(English)	9824	16824
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			19069
Total word count - documents A + B			19069

1/AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00564366
Filter medium having a limited surface negative charge for treating a blood material
Filtermedium mit begrenzter negativer Oberflachenladung fur die Behandlung von Blutmaterial
Matiere filtrante ayant une charge negative de surface limitee pour le traitement d'une matiere sanguine
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
ASAHI MEDICAL Co., Ltd., (507231), 1-1 Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome, Chiyoda-Ku Tokyo, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;IT;NL)
INVENTOR:
Onodera, Hirokazu, 103, Grace Sanbankan 542-1 Oaza Yokota, Oita-shi, Oita-ken, (JP)
Yoshida, Makoto, 3-4-29, Seike-machi, Oita-shi, Oita-ken, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Strehl Schubel-Hopf & Partner (100941), Maximilianstrasse 54, 80538 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 561379 A1 930922 (Basic)
EP 561379 B1 980708
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93104348 930317;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9290093 920317
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; NL
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: B01D-039/16; B01D-067/00; B01D-069/02;

ABSTRACT EP 561379 A1

Disclosed is a filter medium for treating a blood material selected from the group consisting of a leukocyte-containing suspension and plasma, comprising a polymeric, porous element having, in a surface portion thereof, a negative charge and having a surface electric charge of not smaller than -30 (mu)eq/g of the polymeric, porous element. The filter medium and an apparatus having the filter medium packed in a casing having an inlet and an outlet, can be advantageously used for treating a blood material, for example, for separating leukocytes from a leukocyte-containing suspension including whole blood, for blood dialysis or for removing undesired proteinous substances and the like from whole blood or plasma by adsorption-filtration, while effectively controlling a concentration of bradykinin (which is causative of anaphylactic reactions) in a treated blood to a level not exceeding 4,000 pg/ml.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 138

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9828	1491
CLAIMS B	(German)	9828	1392
CLAIMS B	(French)	9828	1701
SPEC B	(English)	9828	41354
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			45938
Total word count - documents A + B			45938

1/AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00134616

Heat-developable color light-sensitive material.

Warmeentwickelbares farblichtempfindliches Material.

Materiel photosensible pour la couleur developpable a chaud.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

KONICA CORPORATION, (206970), 26-2, Nishi-shinjuku 1-chome Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Iwagaki, Masaru, 2-5-1, Tamadaira, Hino-shi Tokyo, (JP)

Sasaki, Takashi, 850, Misawa, Hino-shi Tokyo, (JP)

Komamura, Tawara, 43-9, Tera-machi, Hachioji-shi Tokyo, (JP)

Ishii, Fumio, 2-6-20-801, Tsutsujigaoka, Akishima-shi Tokyo, (JP)

Koshizuka, Kunihiro, 5-2-2, Hinodai, Hino-shi Tokyo, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Turk, Dietmar, Dr. rer. nat. et al (12021), Turk, Gille, Hrabal, Leifert Patentanwalte Brucknerstrasse 20, D-40593 Dusseldorf, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 144087 A2 850612 (Basic)
EP 144087 A3 861112
EP 144087 B1 900418

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 84114554 841130;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 83226759 831202

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-001/498

ABSTRACT EP 144087 A2

Heat-developable color light-sensitive material.

In a heat-developable color light-sensitive material comprising a support having thereon at least two light-sensitive layers each comprising a light-sensitive silver halide, organic silver salt,

dye-donating material capable of releasing or forming a diffusible dye by heat development, reducing agent, and hydrophilic binder, said at least two light-sensitive layer differing from each other in the color sensitivity of said light-sensitive silver halide and in the hue of said diffusible dye,

said heat-developable color light-sensitive material, wherein at least one of said light-sensitive layers containing said dye-donating materials are hardened with a hardening agent for said hydrophilic binder.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 103

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB95	362
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB95	341
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB95	428
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB95	7672
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			8803
Total word count - documents A + B			8803

1/AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00724485
USE OF WATER-SOLUBLE/DISPERSIBLE REACTIVE DERIVATIVES OF POLYIMIDO COMPOUNDS FOR MODIFYING PROTEINACEOUS SUBSTRATES
UTILISATION DE DERIVES DE COMPOSES POLYIMIDOEACTIFS DISPERSIBLES/SOLUBLES DANS L'EAU POUR MODIFIER DES SUBSTRATS PROTEIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
NATIONAL STARCH & CHEMICAL COMPANY, NATIONAL STARCH & CHEMICAL COMPANY, 10 Finderne Avenue, Bridgewater, NJ 08807, US
Inventor(s):
GUTH Jacob J, GUTH, Jacob, J., 1245 Friendship Lane, Upper Black Eddy, PA 18972, US
VONA Samual A Jr, VONA, Samual, A., Jr., 632 Vosseller Avenue, Bound Brook, NJ 08805, US
THOMAIDES John S, THOMAIDES, John, S., 65 Wentworth Drive, Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922, US
PETERSEN Paul M, PETERSEN, Paul, M., 205 Wellington Park Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540, US
IOVINE Carmine, IOVINE, Carmine, 263 White Oak Ridge Road, Bridgewater, NJ 08807, US
WANG Fang, WANG, Fang, 23 McElroy Lane, Belle Mead, NJ 08502, US
JOSEPH David, JOSEPH, David, 3 Railsedge Road, Belle Mead, NJ 08502, US
SAVOCA Ann C, SAVOCA, Ann, C., 4557 Ash Drive, Nazareth, PA 18064, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 0037024 A2 20000629 (WO 200037024)
Application: WO 99US30769 19991222 (PCT/WO US9930769)
Priority Application: US 98218847 19981222
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 27007

English Abstract
This invention relates to water-soluble/dispersible reactive imido and polyimido compounds, wherein the polyimido compounds may be selected from the group consisting of polysuccinimide compounds, polyglutimide compounds, and copolymers thereof. The polyimido compounds comprise a water-solubilizing/dispersing moiety that provides water- solubility and/or water-dispersibility to the polyimido compound and preferably is derived from a nucleophilic moiety selected from the group consisting of amines, alcohols, phenols, thiols, and carboxylates. The present invention also pertains to a proteinaceous substrate to which the imido or polyimido compound has been covalently bonded and to a method for treating a proteinaceous substrate with the imido or polyimido compound.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne des composes imido et polyimido reactifs reactifs dispersibles/solubles dans l'eau. Ces composes polyimido peuvent etre selectionnes dans le groupe se composant de composes de polysuccinimide, de composes de polyglutimide et de copolymeres de ces derniers. Le compose polyimido comprend un fraction de fonctionalisation qui confere une propriete de solubilite dans l'eau et/ou dispersibilite dans l'eau au compose polyimido et est, de preference, derivee d'une fraction nucleophile selectionnee dans le groupe se composant d'amines, d'alcools, de phenols, de thiols et de carboxylates. En outre, ce compose concerne egalement un substrat proteique sur lequel le compose imido ou polyimido est lie par covalence et l'invention concerne un procede permettant de traiter un substrat proteique avec le compose imido ou polyimido.

1/AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00724484
USE OF WATER-SOLUBLE/DISPERSIBLE REACTIVE FUNCTIONALIZED DERIVATIVES OF POLYIMIDO COMPOUNDS FOR MODIFYING PROTEINACEOUS SUBSTRATES
UTILISATION DE DERIVES DE COMPOSES POLYIMIDO FONCTIONALISES DISPERSIBLES/SOLUBLES DANS L'EAU POUR MODIFIER DES SUBSTRATS PROTEIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
NATIONAL STARCH & CHEMICAL COMPANY, NATIONAL STARCH & CHEMICAL COMPANY, 10 Finderne Avenue, Bridgewater, NJ 08807, US
Inventor(s):
GUTH Jacob J, GUTH, Jacob, J., 1245 Friendship Lane, Upper Black Eddy, PA 18972, US
VONA Samual A Jr, VONA, Samual, A., Jr., 632 Vosseller Avenue, Bound Brook, NJ 08805, US
THOMAIDES John S, THOMAIDES, John, S., 65 Wentworth Drive, Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922, US
PETERSEN Paul M, PETERSEN, Paul, M., 205 Wellington Park Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540, US
IOVINE Carmine, IOVINE, Carmine, 263 White Oak Ridge Road, Bridgewater, NJ 08807, US
WANG Fang, WANG, Fang, 23 McElroy Lane, Belle Mead, NJ 08502, US
JOSEPH David, JOSEPH, David, 3 Railsedge Road, Belle Mead, NJ 08502, US
SOVOCA Ann C, SOVOCA, Ann, C., 4557 Ash Drive, Nazareth, PA 18064, US
HOWARD Doreen, HOWARD, Doreen, 65 Wentworth Avenue, Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 0037023 A2 20000629 (WO 200037023)
Application: WO 99US30768 19991222 (PCT/WO US9930768)
Priority Application: US 98218846 19981222

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 30583

English Abstract
This invention relates to water-soluble/dispersible reactive functionalized imido and polyimido compounds, wherein the polyimido compounds may be selected from the group consisting of polysuccinimide compounds, polyglutimide compounds, and copolymers thereof. The polyimido compound comprises a functionalizing moiety F that provides functionality to the polyimido compound and is preferably derived from a nucleophilic moiety selected from the group consisting of amines, alcohols, phenols, thiols, and carboxylates; and a water-solubilizing/dispersing moiety that provides water-solubility and/or water-dispersibility to the polyimido compound and is preferably derived from a nucleophilic moiety selected from the group consisting of amines, alcohols, phenols, thiols, and carboxylates. The invention also pertains to a proteinaceous substrate to which the imido or polyimido compound has been covalently bonded and to a method for treating a proteinaceous substrate with the imido or polyimido compound.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne des composes imido et polyimido fonctionalises reactifs dispersibles/solubles dans l'eau. Ces composes polyimido peuvent etre selectionnes dans le groupe se composant de composes de polysuccinimide, de composes polyglutimide et de copolymeres de ces derniers. Le compose polyimido comprend un fraction de fonctionalisation F qui confere une fonctionalite au compose polyimido et est, de preference, derivee d'une fraction nucleophile selectionnee dans le groupe se composant d'amines, d'alcools, de phenols, de thiols et de carboxylates. En outre, ce compose comprend une fraction de dispersion/solubilisation dans l'eau qui confere une solubilite et/ou une dispersibilite dans l'eau au compose polyimido et est, de preference, derivee d'une fraction nucleophile selectionnee dans le groupe se composant d'amines, d'alcools, de phenols, de thiols et de carboxylates. L'invention traite egalement d'un substrat proteique sur lequel le compose imido ou polyimido est lie par covalence et l'invention concerne un procede permettant de traiter un substrat proteique avec le compose imido ou polyimido.

1/AB/9 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00510822
USE OF POLYCARBOXYLIC ACID HALF-AMIDES AS ADDITIVE TO WASHING AND CLEANING AGENTS
UTILISATION DE MONOAMIDES D'ACIDE POLYCARBOXYLIQUE COMME ADDITIFS POUR DETERGENTS ET NETTOYANTS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
BAUR Richard
GREIF Norbert
KISTENMACHER Axel
OPPENLANDER Knut

Inventor(s):
BAUR Richard
GREIF Norbert
KISTENMACHER Axel
OPPENLANDER Knut
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9711144 A1 19970327
Application: WO 96EP4001 19960912 (PCT/WO EP9604001)
Priority Application: DE 19534847 19950920
Designated States: CA JP US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: German
Fulltext Word Count: 3947

English Abstract
The invention concerns the use of polycarboxylic acid half-amides obtained by reacting (a) polymers containing anhydride groups and having an average molecular mass Mw of between 200 and 100 000, and (b) aminocarboxylic acids comprising a primary or secondary amino group, taurine , C1-C18 alkyltaurines and/or aminophosphonic acid, as an encrustation-inhibiting additive to phosphate-free and phosphate-reduced washing and cleaning agents.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des monoamides d'acide polycarboxylique obtenus par reaction de (a) polymerisats contenant des groupes anhydride, dont la masse moleculaire Mw est comprise entre 200 et 100000 et (b) d'acides aminocarboxyliques comportant un groupe amino primaire ou secondaire, de la taurine , des taurines d'alkyle C1 a C18 et/ou de l'acide aminophosphonique. Ces monoamides d'acide polycarboxylique s'utilisent comme additifs inhibant l'incrustation, pour des nettoyants et des detergents exempts de phosphates ou a faible teneur en phosphates.

1/AB/10 (Item 1 from file: 652)
DIALOG(R)File 652:US Patents Fulltext

01002648
Utility
COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC LIGHT-SENSITIVE MATERIAL
[POLYMERS OF ACRYLIC AMIDES AND OF VINYL OR ALLYL ALCOHOLS, VINYL IMIDES OR AMIDES OR VINYL MORPHOLINE]

PATENT NO.: 4,120,725
ISSUED: October 17, 1978 (19781017)
INVENTOR(s): Nakazyo, Kiyoshi, Minami Ashigara, JP (Japan)
Sakaguchi, Shinji, Minami Ashigara, JP (Japan)
Tsuji, Nobuo, Minami Ashigara, JP (Japan)
ASSIGNEE(s): Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd , (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Minima Ashigara, JP (Japan)
[Assignee Code(s): 32567]
APPL. NO.: 5-771,704
FILED: February 24, 1977 (19770224)
PRIORITY: 51-19214, JP (Japan), February 24, 1976 (19760224)

FULL TEXT: 2152 lines

ABSTRACT

A color photographic light-sensitive material having at least one silver halide photographic emulsion layer containing a hydrophobic coupler, in which the color photographic material additionally contains both a polymer having a recurring unit represented by the following general formula (I): [See structure in original document] wherein R sup 1 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group and R sup 2 and R sup 3 each represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic hydrocarbon group, an aromatic hydrocarbon group, an alkyl-substituted amino group or an aryl-substituted amino group, with the proviso that both of R sup 2 and R sup 3 are not simultaneously hydrogen atoms, the total number of carbon atoms in R sup 2 and R sup 3 is 4 to 12, R sup 2 and R sup 3 do not contain an acidic group, and R sup 2 and R sup 3 can combine to form a ring;

And a polymer having a recurring unit represented by the following general formula (II); [See structure in original document] wherein R sup 4 has the same meaning as R sup 1 ; and Q represents (1) --(CH sub 2) sub p OH, wherein p represents 0 or 1, [See structure in original document] wherein q represents an integer of 2 to 4, [See structure in original document] wherein R sup 5 represents an alkyl group; and R sup 6 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, [See structure in original document] wherein Z sup 1 represents the atoms necessary to form a lactam ring, an oxazolidone ring or a pyridone ring, or [See structure in original document] wherein Z sup 2 represents the atoms necessary to form a morpholine ring.

1/AB/11 (Item 2 from file: 652)
DIALOG(R)File 652:US Patents Fulltext

00678942

Utility

GELATIN-CONTAINING PHOTOGRAPHIC LAYERS HAVING IMPROVED PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

PATENT NO.: 3,791,857
ISSUED: February 12, 1974 (19740212)
INVENTOR(s): Balle, Gerhard, Cologne, DE (Germany)
Himmelmann, Wolfgang, Opladen, DE (Germany)
Ernst, Otto, Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
Nittel, Fritz, Cologne, DE (Germany)
ASSIGNEE(s): Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft, (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
[Assignee Code(s): 1088]
APPL. NO.: 5-172,554
FILED: August 17, 1971 (19710817)
PRIORITY: 2041323, DE (Germany), August 20, 1970 (19700820)

FULL TEXT: 1068 lines

ABSTRACT

The mechanical properties of gelatin layers are improved by the addition of a graft polymer of a cationic or anionic polyurethane, with polymerizable vinyl compounds.

1/AB/12 (Item 3 from file: 652)
DIALOG(R)File 652:US Patents Fulltext

00607815

Utility

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MODIFIED ANIONIC EMULSION POLYMERS WITH ANIONIC POLYURETHANE

PATENT NO.: 3,705,164
ISSUED: December 05, 1972 (19721205)
INVENTOR(s): Honig, Hans Ludwig, Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
Balle, Gerhard, Cologne-Flittard, DE (Germany)
Keberle, Wolfgang, Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
Dieterich, Dieter, Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
ASSIGNEE(s): Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
[Assignee Code(s): 29448]
APPL. NO.: 5-82,794
FILED: October 21, 1970 (19701021)
PRIORITY: P-19-53-348.3, DE (Germany), October 23, 1969 (19691023)

FULL TEXT: 546 lines

ABSTRACT

A process is provided for the production of stable aqueous polymer dispersions by subjecting vinyl monomers to radical emulsion polymerization in the presence of a stable aqueous dispersion of a high molecular weight polyurethane containing anionic groups.

00592566
Utility
PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF MODIFIED EMULSION POLYMERS WITH OLIGOURETHANE SALT

PATENT NO.: 3,684,759
ISSUED: August 15, 1972 (19720815)
INVENTOR(s): Reiff, Helmut, Cologne-Flittard, DE (Germany)
Dieterich, Dieter, Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
Wingler, Frank, Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
ASSIGNEE(s): Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
[Assignee Code(s): 29448]
APPL. NO.: 5-82,796
FILED: October 21, 1970 (19701021)
PRIORITY: P-19-53-349.4, DE (Germany), October 23, 1969 (19691023)

FULL TEXT: 1135 lines

ABSTRACT

A process is provided for the preparation of aqueous dispersions of polymers of olefinically unsaturated monomers in the presence of emulsifiers capable of forming free radicals which emulsifiers contain urethane groups, characterized in that
5 to 95 percent by weight of at least one polymerizable olefinically unsaturated monomer is polymerized in the presence of
5 to 95 percent by weight of one or more oligourethane salts having an average molecular weight of 1,500 to 20,000 (preferably 2,000 to 10,000) and a tensile strength of less than 20 kg wt/cm sup 2, which salts have

been prepared from water-insoluble oligohydroxy compounds having a molecular weight of 400 to 5,000.

1/AB/14 (Item 1 from file: 653)
DIALOG(R)File 653:US Patents Fulltext

01178249

Utility
PHOTOGRAPHIC SILVER HALIDE MATERIALS CONTAINING SULFUR CONTAINING POLYMERS [ADDITION POLYMERS AND A DISULFIDE COMPOUND]

PATENT NO.: 4,284,718
ISSUED: August 18, 1981 (19810818)
INVENTOR(s): Bergthaller, Peter, Cologne, DE (Germany)
Saleck, Wilhelm, Bergisch-Gladbach, DE (Germany)
Helling, Gunter, Cologne, DE (Germany)
ASSIGNEE(s): Agfa-Gevaert AG, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
[Assignee Code(s): 1088]
APPL. NO.: 6-175,898
FILED: August 06, 1980 (19800806)
PRIORITY: 2932690, DE (Germany), August 11, 1979 (19790811)

FULL TEXT: 615 lines

ABSTRACT

Polymers, containing polymerized units of at least one compound of the formula [See structure in original document] and at least one compound of the formula [See structure in original document] are useful for the preparation of silver halide emulsions.

1/AB/15 (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

03158532

Utility
PREPARATION OF SUBSTITUTED GUANIDINE DERIVATIVES

PATENT NO.: 6,093,848
ISSUED: July 25, 2000 (20000725)
INVENTOR(s): Greindl, Thomas, Bad Durkheim, DE (Germany)
Scherr, Gunter, Ludwigshafen, DE (Germany)
Schneider, Rolf, Mannheim, DE (Germany)
Mundinger, Klaus, Limburgerhof, DE (Germany)
ASSIGNEE(s): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Ludwigshafen, DE (Germany)
[Assignee Code(s): 7016]
APPL. NO.: 9-179,093
FILED: October 27, 1998 (19981027)
PRIORITY: 197-48-696, DE (Germany), November 4, 1997 (19971104)

FULL TEXT: 554 lines

ABSTRACT

Substituted guanidine derivatives of the formula I [See structure in

original document] are prepared by a) converting urea into an alkylated isourea of the formula II [See structure in original document] and b) reacting the alkylated isourea with a primary or secondary amine of the formula III [See structure in original document] where the substituents R sup 1, R sup 2 and R sup 10 have the meanings explained in the description.

1/AB/16 (Item 2 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

03090725

Utility

USE OF AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS OR DISPERSIONS OF COPOLYMERS OF CARBOXYL-GROUP-CONTAINING MONOMERS, ETHYLENICALLY UNSATURATED ACETALS, KETALS OR ORTHOCARBOXYLIC ACID ESTERS AND OPTIONALLY OTHER COPOLYMERIZABLE MONOMERS AS LEATHER TANNING AGENTS

PATENT NO.: 6,033,442
ISSUED: March 07, 2000 (20000307)
INVENTOR(s): Denzinger, Walter, Speyer, DE (Germany)
Kistenmacher, Axel, Ludwigshafen, DE (Germany)
Wolf, Gerhard, Ketsch, DE (Germany)
Kneip, Michael, Ludwigshafen, DE (Germany)
Greif, Norbert, Bobenheim, DE (Germany)
Oppenlander, Knut, Ludwigshafen, DE (Germany)
ASSIGNEE(s): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Ludwigshafen, DE (Germany)
[Assignee Code(s): 7016]
APPL. NO.: 9-77,881
FILED: June 10, 1998 (19980610)
PRIORITY: 195-46-254, DE (Germany), December 12, 1995 (19951212)
PCT: PCT-EP96-05318 (WO 96EP5318)
Section 371 Date: June 10, 1998 (19980610)
Section 102(e) Date: June 10, 1998 (19980610)
Filing Date: December 02, 1996 (19961202)
Publication Number: WO97-21839 (WO 9721839)
Publication Date: June 19, 1997 (19970619)

FULL TEXT: 1136 lines

ABSTRACT

The use of aqueous solutions or dispersions of copolymers composed of
A) from 5 to 95 mol % of ethylenically unsaturated mono- or dicarboxylic acids having 3 to 10 carbons, their anhydrides, their alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or ammonium salts, or mixtures thereof,
B) from 5 to 95 mol % of ethylenically unsaturated acetals, ketals or orthocarboxylic esters of the formula I [See structure in original document] where R sup 1 to R sup 12 independently are hydrogen or an organic radical and
a to d independently are 0 or 1, and
C) from 0 to 70 mol % of other copolymerizable monomers

or their hydrolysis products or polymer-analogous reaction products, as tanning agents for the self-tanning, pretanning or assist tanning of leather pelts and skin pelts or for the retanning of leather and skins.

1/AB/17 (Item 3 from file: 654)

DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

03078610
Utility
PAPER FINISHING PROCESS USING POLYISOCYANATES WITH ANIONIC GROUPS AND CATIONIC COMPOUNDS

PATENT NO.: 6,022,449
ISSUED: February 08, 2000 (20000208)
INVENTOR(s): Jansen, Bernhard, Koln, DE (Germany)
Konig, Joachim, Odenthal, DE (Germany)
Nowak, Peter, Dormagen, DE (Germany)
ASSIGNEE(s): Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
[Assignee Code(s): 29448]
APPL. NO.: 8-973,066
FILED: November 25, 1997 (19971125)
PRIORITY: 195-20-092, DE (Germany), June 1, 1995 (19950601)
PCT: PCT-EP96-02168 (WO 96EP2168)
Section 371 Date: November 25, 1997 (19971125)
Section 102(e) Date: November 25, 1997 (19971125)
Filing Date: May 20, 1996 (19960520)
Publication Number: WO96-38629 (WO 9638629)
Publication Date: December 05, 1996 (19961205)

FULL TEXT: 1182 lines

ABSTRACT

The use of water-dispersible polyisocyanates with anionic and/or potentially anionic groups and cationic and/or potentially cationic compounds in paper finishing leads not only to higher retention but also to improved dry and wet strength and sizing.

1/AB/18 (Item 4 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

03047404
Utility
PREPARATION OF SUBSTITUTED GUANIDINE DERIVATIVE

PATENT NO.: 5,994,582
ISSUED: November 30, 1999 (19991130)
INVENTOR(s): Greindl, Thomas, Bad Durkheim, DE (Germany)
Scherr, Gunter, Ludwigshafen, DE (Germany)
Schneider, Rolf, Mannheim, DE (Germany)
Mundinger, Klaus, Limburgerhof, DE (Germany)
ASSIGNEE(s): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), DE (Germany)
[Assignee Code(s): 7016]
APPL. NO.: 9-179,464
FILED: October 27, 1998 (19981027)
PRIORITY: 197-48-695, DE (Germany), November 4, 1997 (19971104)

FULL TEXT: 419 lines

ABSTRACT

Substituted guanidine derivatives of the formula I, [See structure in original document] are prepared by reacting haloformamidinium salts of the formula II, [See structure in original document] where Hal can be Cl, F, Br and I, with primary or secondary amines of the formula III [See structure in original document] where the substituents R sup 1 and R sup 2 have the meanings explained in the description.

1/AB/19 (Item 5 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

03020238
Utility
PREPARATION OF SUBSTITUTED GUANIDINE DERIVATIVES
[Reacting calcium cyanamide with an alcohol, reacting the resulting substituted isourea with a primary or secondary amine]

PATENT NO.: 5,969,182
ISSUED: October 19, 1999 (19991019)
INVENTOR(s): Greindl, Thomas, Bad Durkheim, DE (Germany)
Scherr, Gunter, Ludwigshafen, DE (Germany)
Schneider, Rolf, Mannheim, DE (Germany)
Mundinger, Klaus, Limburgerhof, DE (Germany)
ASSIGNEE(s): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Ludwigshafen, DE (Germany)
[Assignee Code(s): 7016]
APPL. NO.: 9-179,463
FILED: October 27, 1998 (19981027)
PRIORITY: 197-48-694, DE (Germany), November 4, 1997 (19971104)

FULL TEXT: 488 lines

ABSTRACT

Substituted guanidine derivatives of the formula I, [See structure in original document] are prepared by a) reacting calcium cyanamide with an alcohol of the formula R sup 10 --OH to give an isourea derivative of the formula II, [See structure in original document] and b) reacting the substituted isourea with a primary or secondary amine of the formula III, [See structure in original document] where the substituents R sup 1 and R sup 2 and R sup 10 have the meanings explained in the description.

1/AB/20 (Item 6 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

02891012
Utility
PROCESS FOR PRODUCING N-(1-ALKOXYETHYL) CARBOXYLIC AMIDES

PATENT NO.: 5,852,214
ISSUED: December 22, 1998 (19981222)
INVENTOR(s): Aizawa, Toshiyuki, Oita, JP (Japan)
Nakamura, Hitoshi, Oita, JP (Japan)
Kudo, Tetsuo, Oita, JP (Japan)
Mitarai, Etsuko, Oita, JP (Japan)
ASSIGNEE(s): Showa Denko K K , (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Tokyo, JP (Japan)

[Assignee Code(s): 6845]
APPL. NO.: 8-832,667
FILED: April 04, 1997 (19970404)
PRIORITY: 8-084031, JP (Japan), April 5, 1996 (19960405)

FULL TEXT: 846 lines

ABSTRACT

A process for producing N-(1-alkoxyethyl)carboxylic amides by reacting alcohols of 1-5 carbon atoms with N-vinylcarboxylic amides in the presence of an acidic catalyst, or by utilizing unreacted starting material, unreacted intermediate or unrecovered product for synthesis of N-(1-alkoxyethyl)carboxylic amides. A process for producing N-(1-alkoxyethyl)carboxylic amides by adding a water-soluble strong acid during reaction between a carboxylic amide and a starting material containing acetaldehyde and alcohol and/or a starting material containing an acetal, in an amount of 2X10 sup -3 to 3X10 sup -1 equivalents to 1 mole of the carboxylic amide in the starting material, and using a strongly acidic ion-exchange resin as the catalyst.

1/AB/21 (Item 7 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

02658658
Utility
REACTION PRODUCTS OF POLYBASIC CARBOXYLIC ACIDS AND AMINO-CONTAINING COMPOUNDS, THEIR PREPARATION AND THEIR USE IN DETERGENTS AND CLEANING AGENTS
[Low-phosphate or phosphate-free detergents]

PATENT NO.: 5,639,723
ISSUED: June 17, 1997 (19970617)
INVENTOR(s): Kroner, Matthias, Eisenberg, DE (Germany)
Hartmann, Heinrich, Limburgerhof, DE (Germany)
Boeckh, Dieter, Limburgerhof, DE (Germany)
Baur, Richard, Mutterstadt, DE (Germany)
Kud, Alexander, Eppelsheim, DE (Germany)
Schwendemann, Volker, Neustadt, DE (Germany)
ASSIGNEE(s): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Ludwigshafen, DE (Germany)
[Assignee Code(s): 7016]
APPL. NO.: 8-367,322
FILED: January 23, 1995 (19950123)
PRIORITY: 42-25-620.08, DE (Germany), August 3, 1992 (19920803)
PCT: PCT-EP93-01893 (WO 93EP1893)
Section 371 Date: January 23, 1995 (19950123)
Section 102(e) Date: January 23, 1995 (19950123)
Filing Date: July 17, 1993 (19930717)
Publication Number: WO94-03576 (WO 943576)
Publication Date: February 17, 1994 (19940217)

FULL TEXT: 512 lines

ABSTRACT

Reaction products of polybasic acids and amino-containing compounds, which are obtainable by heating a mixture of (a) a polybasic carboxylic

acid selected from the group consisting of citric acid, isocitric acid, aconitic acid, itaconic acid and/or tartaric acid and (b) an amino-containing compound in a molar ratio of (a) to (b) of from 1:0.1 to 1:10 to at least 80 degree(s) C. are used as additives in low-phosphate and phosphate-free detergents and cleaning agents.

1/AB/22 (Item 8 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

01987616
Utility
POLYMER-BOUND DYES, PROCESS FOR THEIR PRODUCTION AND USE
[From a maleic itaconic or citraconic anhydride copolymer, amidated with amino-functional dye and containing antigen or dna reactive groups]

PATENT NO.: 5,030,697
ISSUED: July 09, 1991 (19910709)
INVENTOR(s): Hugl, Herbert, Bergisch-Gladbach, DE (Germany)
Bomer, Bruno, Bergisch-Gladbach, DE (Germany)
Kolbl, Heinz, West Haven, CT (Connecticut), US (United States of America)
Seng, Florin, Bergisch-Gladbach, DE (Germany)
Kuckert, Eberhard, West Haven, CT (Connecticut), US (United States of America)
Sackmann, Gunter, Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
ASSIGNEE(s): Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Leverkusen, DE (Germany)
[Assignee Code(s): 29448]
APPL. NO.: 7-408,858
FILED: September 18, 1989 (19890918)
PRIORITY: 3832830, DE (Germany), September 28, 1988 (19880928)
3921498, DE (Germany), June 30, 1989 (19890630)

FULL TEXT: 670 lines

ABSTRACT

A polymer-bound linkable dye comprising
a) a water-soluble polymer backbone,
b) a dye covalently bound thereto, and
c) functional groups which enable the polymer-dye to link covalently with biological materials,

in which the water-soluble polymer backbone is a copolymer which contains arcylamide, methacrylamide, N-C sub 1 -C sub 4 alkyl(meth)acrylamide, N,N-C sub 1 -C sub 4 dialkylacrylamide, N-vinylpyrrolidone, N-vinylpiperidone, N-vinylcaprolactam, N- vinylformamide , N-vinylacetamide, N-vinyl-N-methylacetamide, N-vinyl-O-methylurethane, ethene or vinylmethylether as nonionic monomer blocks. The polymer-bound dye can be linked to a biologically active material such as an antibody or nucleic acid and used analytically.
?t s1/kwic/1-22

1/KWIC/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:

...SPECIFICATION sulfonate, alkylbenzene sulfonate, alkylnaphthalene sulfonate, alkyl sulfuric ester, alkyl phosphoric ester, N-acyl-N-alkyl taurine , sulfosuccinic acid ester, sulfoalkylpolyoxyethylene alkylphenyl

ether and polyoxyethylenealkyl phosphoric ester. All these compounds mentioned above...polymethacrylic acid, styrene-maleic acid anhydride copolymer, styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer, styrene-butadiene copolymer, polyvinylacetal derivative (polyvinylformal , poly vinylbutyral etc.), polyester, polyurethane, phenoxy resin, polychlorovinylidene, polyepoxide derivative, polycarbonate derivative, polyvinylacetate, celluloseester derivative...

1/KWIC/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2000 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

...SPECIFICATION organic sulfonic acid addition salts such as methanesulfonate, trifluoromethanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, hydroxymethanesulfonate, hydroxyethanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, toluenesulfonate and taurine salt; amine addition salts such as trimethylamine salt, triethylamine salt, pyridine salt, procaine salt, picoline...and trifluoroacetate; organic sulfonic acid addition salts such as methanesulfonate, hydroxymethanesulfonate, hydroxyethanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, toluenesulfonate and taurine salt; amine addition salts such as trimethylamine salt, triethylamine salt, pyridine salt, procaine salt, picoline...at 0(degree)C to the reflux temperature to thereby give an amine protected with vinylformate represented by the formula (38). It is preferable that R13b) is a carbamate-type amino...

...at 0(degree)C to the reflux temperature to thereby give an amine protected by vinylformate represented by the formula (36). R13b) is preferably a carbamate-type protecting group, though it...at 0(degree)C to the reflux temperature to thereby give an amine protected by vinylformate represented by the formula (81). R13b) is preferably a carbamate type amino protecting group, in...

1/KWIC/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2000 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

...SPECIFICATION employed in water absorbers and thickeners, and as synthetic materials for chemical agents such as taurine and cysteamine.

The present invention further relates to a process for producing N-vinylcarboxylic amides...butanol.

Examples of N-vinylcarboxylic amides include N-vinyl aliphatic carboxylic amides such as N-vinylformamide , N-vinylacetamide and N-vinylpropionamide, among which are preferred N-vinylformamide and N-vinylacetamide.

Examples of acetals include acetals derived from acetaldehyde and aliphatic alcohols such...

...CLAIMS A process according to claim 2, wherein the N-vinylcarboxylic amide is selected from N-vinylformamide and N-vinylacetamide.
4. A process according to claim 2, wherein the N-(1-alkoxyethyl...

1/KWIC/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2000 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

...SPECIFICATION glycol; and some amino acids and derivatives thereof such as glycine, alanine, (beta)-alanine, proline, taurine , betaine, octopine, glutamate, sarcosine, y-aminobutyric acid, and trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO), as described more...glycol combination or copolymer.

Examples of suitable organic solvents include ethylene glycol, glycerol, dimethyl sulfoxide, polyvinylalcohol , dimethylformamide , dioxane, and alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, and 2-propanol. Such solvents are such that...

1/KWIC/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2000 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

...SPECIFICATION to that of the control described in Example 1.

Example 10
A spongy structure of polyvinylformal (specific gravity: 1.2) is subjected to substantially the same conventional plasma irradiation-graft copolymerization...

...to that of the control described in Example 1.

Example 11
A spongy structure of polyvinylformal (specific gravity: 1.2) is subjected to substantially the same conventional plasma irradiation-graft copolymerization...that of the control described in Example 1.

Comparative Example 9
The spongy structure of polyvinylformal defined in Example 10 is subjected to the conventional radiation-graft copolymerization in which use...to that of the control described in Example 1.

Example 18
The spongy structure of polyvinylformal as used in Comparative Example 9 is subjected to conventional esterification reaction using diazomethane to...20 ml of aqueous 0.1 M sodium hydroxide solution containing 0.125 w/v% taurine . The resultant suspension is heated at 50 (degree)C for 16 hours, to thereby obtain...

1/KWIC/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2000 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

...SPECIFICATION less than 4 carbon atoms, polyvinylcyclohexane, polydivinylbenzene, polyvinylpyrolidone, polyvinylcarbazole, polyallylbenzene, polyvinyl alcohol, polyacetals such as polyvinylformal and polyvinylbutyral, polyvinyl chloride, chlorinated polyethylene, polyethylene trichlorofluoride, polyacrylonitrile, poly-N,N-dimethylallylamide, polyacrylates having...product of the reaction of 4 parts of tetra(vinylsulfonylmethyl)methane with 3 parts of taurine is rendered an aqueous solution in accordance with the method disclosed in Japanese Patent O...

1/KWIC/7 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2000 WIPO/MicroPat. All rts. reserv.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description
... CH2)3N+(CH3)2CH2COONa][K], -N(CH3)(CH2)2SO3Na (N-methyltaurine), and -NH(CH2)2SO3Na (taurine), wherein A is a monovalent anion, including other anionic, amphoteric, or zwitterionic water solubilizing groups...

acrylic acid, e.g. 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, and hydroxypropyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyi methacrylate, vinyl formamide , vinyl acetamide, 1-vinyl-2-pyrrolidinone, methacrylamide, acrylamide, C1 mono- and dialkyl substituted (meth)acrylarn...the group of nonionic monomers consisting of C14 hydroxy alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid, vinyl formamide , vinyl acetamide, 1 -vinyl-2-pyrrol idi none, methacrylamide, acrYlamide, Cl-4 mono

Claim
... group of nonionic monomers consisting of CI-4 hydroxy alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid, vinyl formamide , vinyl acetamide, 1 -vi nyl-2 pyrrolid i none, methacrylamide, acrylamide, C14 mono- and dialkyl...the group of nonionic monomers consisting of C14 hydroxy alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid, vinyl formamide , vinyl acetamide, 1 vinyl-2 pyrrolidinone, methacrylamide, acrylamide, C14 mono- and dialkyl substituted (meth)acrylam...group of nonionic monomers consisting of C1-4 hydroxy alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid, vinyl formamide , vinyl acetamide, 1-vinyl-2 pyrrolidinone, methacrylamide, acrylamide, CI-4 mono- and dialkyl substituted (meth...

1/KWIC/8 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2000 WIPO/MicroPat. All rts. reserv.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description
... CH2)3N-(CH3)2CH2COONa][K], -N(CH3)(CH2)2SO3Na (N-methyltaurine), and -NH(CH2)2SO3Na (taurine), wherein A is a monovalent anion, including other anionic, amphoteric, or zwitterionic water solubilizing groups... acrylic acid, e.g. 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, and hydroxypropyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, vinyl formamide , vinyl acetamide, 1 -vi nyl-2-pyrrol id i none, methacrylamide, acrylamide, CI-4 mono...group of nonionic monomers consisting of CI-4 hydroxy alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid, vinyl formamide , vinyl acetamide, 1 -vi nyl-2-pyrrolidi none, methacrylamide, acrylamide, CI-4 mono and dialkyl...

Claim
... group of nonionic monomers consisting of CI-4 hydroxy alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid, vinyl formamide , vinyl acetamide, 1 -vi nyl-2 pyrrolid i none, methacrylamide, acrylamide, C14 mono- and dialkyl...the group of nonionic monomers consisting of C14 hydroxy alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid, vinyl formamide , vinyl acetamide, 1 vinyl-2 pyrrolidinone, methacrylamide, acrylamide, C1-4 mono- and dialkyl substituted (meth...group of nonionic monomers consisting of CI-4 hydroxy alkyl esters of (meth)acrylic acid, vinyl formamide , vinyl acetamide, I-vinyl-2 pyrrolidinone, methacrylamide, acrylamide, C14 mono- and dialkyl substituted (meth) acrylam...

1/KWIC/9 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2000 WIPO/MicroPat. All rts. reserv.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

English Abstract
...200 and 100 000, and (b) aminocarboxylic acids comprising a primary or

secondary amino group, taurine , C1-C18 alkyltaurines and/or aminophosphonic acid, as an encrustation-inhibiting additive to phosphate-free...

French Abstract
...100000 et (b) d'acides aminocarboxyliques comportant un groupe amino primaire ou secondaire, de la taurine , des taurines d'alkyle C1 a C18 et/ou de l'acide aminophosphonique. Ces monoamides d'acide...

Detailed Description
... den Alkylvinylethern kommen vorzugsweise Methylvinylether und Ethyl vinylether in Betracht. Bevorzugte Vinylester sind Vinylacetat und Vinylformiat .

von Interesse sind ausserdem Copolymerisate von Maleinsaureanhyrid mit 0,1 bis 10 Gew.-%, bezogen auf...

1/KWIC/10 (Item 1 from file: 652)
DIALOG(R)File 652:(c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

... vinyl benzoate, allyl acetate, allyl propionate, N-vinylsuccinimide, N-vinylglutarimide, N-vinyladipimide, N-methyl-N- vinylformamide , N-ethyl-N-vinylformamide , N-methyl-N-vinylacetamide, N-ethyl-N-vinylaceta mide, N-methyl-N-vinylpropionamide, N-vinylpyrrolidone, N...
...mercaptotetrazole) and a benzotriazole derivative; a coating aid such as saponin, sodium alkylbenzenesulfonate; an acylated taurine , a surface active agent as described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,415,649, British...

1/KWIC/11 (Item 2 from file: 652)
DIALOG(R)File 652:(c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

... 4,4'-di-(p-aminobenzoylamino)-diphenylurea-disulfonic acid-(3,3') phenylhydrazine disulfonic acid-(2,5), taurine , methyltaurine, butyltaurine, 3-aminobenzoic acid-(1)-sulfonic acid-(5), 3-aminotoluene-N-m ethane sulfonic acid...amide or methacrylic acid amide, N-vinylcarboxylic acid amides such as N-vinylacetamide or N-vinylformamide , N-vinyllactams such as N-vinylpyrrolidone, aliphatic vinyl ethers such as vinyl methyl ether or...

1/KWIC/12 (Item 3 from file: 652)
DIALOG(R)File 652:(c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

... anionic components suitable for incorporation include the alkali metal salts of amino acids such as taurine , methyl taurine , 6-amino caproic acid, glycine, sulphanilic acid, diamino benzoic acid, ornithine, lysine and 1:1...

...for example, vinyl methyl ketone and the like;
9. Vinyl amides such as, for example, vinyl formamide , vinyl acetamide and the like;
10. Aromatic vinyl compounds such as, for example, styrene, vinyl...

1/KWIC/13 (Item 4 from file: 652)
DIALOG(R)File 652:(c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

...carboxylic acid.

e. Hydroxy or aminosulphonic acids, such as 1,4-butanediol-2-sulphonic acid, taurine , 4,6-diaminobenzene-disulphonic acid-(1,3), 2,4-diaminotoluene-sulphonic acid-(5), 4,4...

... alanine, 6-aminocaproic acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, sarcosine, 2-hydroxy-ethanol sulphonic acid, sulphanilic acid, taurine , methyltaurine, butyltaurine, aminomethane sulphonic acid, 3-aminobenzoic acid, 4-aminobenzoic acid, phenol sulphonic acid-(3... lysine, dimethylaminoethanol, diethylaminoethylmercaptan, N,N-dimethylpropylene diamine, methyl-2-hydroxyethyl sulphide, ethyl-2-mercaptoethyl sulphide, taurine , N-methyltaurine, 2-mercaptoethyl sulphonic acid sodium, N,N-dimethylhydrazine, N,N-dimethylethylene diamine, sodium...vinylidene chloride, vinyl ethyl ether, vinyl butyl ether, or vinyl isobutyl ether, vinyl ether ketone, vinyl formamide , N-vinyl acetamide and the like.

d. Vinyl compounds of aromatic compounds and heterocyclic compounds...

1/KWIC/14 (Item 1 from file: 653)
DIALOG(R)File 653:(c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

... vinyl carboxylic acid amides according to German Auslegeschrift No. 1,224,304, for example, N- vinyl formamide and N-vinyl acetamide; N-vinyl-N-methyl formamide, N-vinyl-N-propyl acetamide according...

... sulphonic acids; which may be in the form of their alkali salts; acryloyl and methacryloyl taurine ; the N-alkylated acryloyl and methacryloyl taurines ; 2-acryloyl aminomethyl propane-2-sulphonic acid, which may be in the form of its...

1/KWIC/15 (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:(c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

...benzylamine and anthranilic acid. Other amino-containing compounds which are preferably employed are, inter alia, taurine and amino carboxylic acids such as glycine, alanine, valine, proline, leucine, phenylalanine, lysine, methionine, cysteine...water-soluble polymers are polyvinylamines, which are obtainable by homo- and/or copolymerization of N-vinylformamide and subsequent hydrolysis of the polymers, and polymers containing vinylamine units. Substances of this type...

... and EP-B-0 216 387. Suitable and preferred polymers are hydrolyzed homopolymers of N-vinylformamide having a degree of hydrolysis of from 1 to 100, preferably 80 to 100, % and partially or completely hydrolyzed copolymers of N-vinylformamide and vinyl formate or vinyl acetate. The N-vinylformamide units in the copolymers are preferably from 80 to 100% hydrolyzed. Depending on the hydrolysis...

... completely hydrolyzed to vinyl alcohol units. Other comonomers suitable for preparing hydrolyzed copolymers of N- vinylformamide are monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid or maleic acid, N...

1/KWIC/16 (Item 2 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:(c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

...laurate;
N-vinylcarboxamides of C sub 1 -C sub 8 carboxylic acids, for example N-vinylformamide , N-vinyl-N-methylformamide and N-vinylacetamide;

other comonomers, for example styrene, alpha -methylstyrene, butadiene... diisotridecylamine, di-tallow fatty amine, distearylamine, dioleylamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, n-propanolamine, di-n-propanolamine, sarcosine, taurine and morpholine. By selecting appropriate reaction conditions, ammonia or primary amines can be used to...

1/KWIC/17 (Item 3 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:(c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

...4'-aminostilbene-2, 2'-disulphonic acid-<4-azo-4>-anisole, carbazole-2,7 -disulphonic acid, taurine , methyltaurine, butyltaurine, 3-amino-1-benzoic acid-5-sulphonic acid, 3-aminotoluene-N-methanesulphonic acid...mol %, based on the monomers to be polymerized, of N-vinylcarboxylic acid amide, preferably N vinylformamide .

The cellulose-containing materials which are suitable for the process according to the invention are...

1/KWIC/18 (Item 4 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:(c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

... benzylamine and anthranilic acid. Further amino-containing compounds which are preferably employed are, inter alia, taurine and amino carboxylic acids such as glycine, alanine, valine, proline, leucine, phenylalanine, lysine, methionine, cysteine...water-soluble polymers are polyvinylamines, which are obtainable by homo- and/or copolymerization of N- vinylformamide and subsequent hydrolysis of the polymers, and polymers containing vinylamine units. Substances of this type...

... EP-B-0 216 387. Suitable polymers which are preferred are hydrolyzed homopolymers of N-vinylformamide having a degree of hydrolysis of from 1 to 100, preferably 80 to 100, % and partially or completely hydrolyzed copolymers of N-vinylformamide and vinyl formate or vinyl acetate. The N- vinylformamide units in the copolymers are preferably 80 to 100% hydrolyzed. Depending on the hydrolysis conditions...

... completely hydrolyzed to vinyl alcohol units. Further comonomers suitable for preparing hydrolyzed copolymers of N-vinylformamide are monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid or maleic acid, N...

1/KWIC/19 (Item 5 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:(c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

... benzylamine and anthranilic acid. Further amino-containing compounds which are preferably employed are, inter alia, taurine and amino carboxylic acids such as glycine, alanine, valine, proline, leucine, phenylalanine, lysine, methionine, cysteine...water-soluble polymers are polyvinylamines which are obtainable by homo- and/or copolymerization of N- vinylformamide and subsequent hydrolysis of the polymers, and polymers containing vinylamine units. Substances of this type...

... and EP-B-0 216 387. Suitable and preferred polymers are hydrolyzed homopolymers of N-vinylformamide having a degree of hydrolysis of from 1 to 100, preferably 80 to 100, % and partially or completely hydrolyzed copolymers of N-vinylformamide and vinyl formate or vinyl acetate. The N- vinylformamide units in the copolymers are preferably 80 to 100% hydrolyzed. Depending on the hydrolysis conditions...

... completely hydrolyzed to vinyl alcohol units. Further comonomers suitable for preparing hydrolyzed copolymers of N-vinylformamide are monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid or maleic acid, N...

1/KWIC/20 (Item 6 from file: 654)

... employed in water absorbers and thickeners, and as synthetic materials for chemical agents such as taurine and cysteamine.

The present invention further relates to a process for producing N-vinylcarboxylic amides...butanol.

Examples of N-vinylcarboxylic amides include N-vinyl aliphatic carboxylic amides such as N- vinylformamide , N-vinylacetamide and N-vinylpropionamide, among which are preferred N- vinylformamide and N-vinylacetamide.

Examples of acetals include acetals derived from acetaldehyde and aliphatic alcohols such...

1/KWIC/21 (Item 7 from file: 654)

... following are examples: glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, phenylalanine, aspartic acid, asparagine, glutamine, glutamic acid, sarcosine, taurine , lysine, methionine, cysteine, cystine, aminovaleric acid, aminoundecanoic acid, iminodiacetic acid and mixtures with two or...

... units, for example the polymers formed by acidic or alkaline hydrolysis of copolymers of N- vinylformamide and vinyl acetate containing vinylamine and vinyl alcohol units in addition to still unhydrolyzed N- vinylformamide and vinyl acetate units as polymerized units.

Other suitable amines are aminonitriles which are formed...
... from the group consisting of glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, phenylalanine, asparagine, glutamine, glutamic acid, sarcosine, taurine , lysine, methionine, cysteine, cystine, aminovaleric acid, aminoundecanoic acid, iminodiacetic acid, amino sugars and mixtures thereof...from the group consisting of glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, phenylalanine, asparagine, glutamine, glutamic acid, sarcosine, taurine , lysine, methionine, cysteine, cystine, aminovaleric acid, aminoundecanoic acid, iminodiacetic acid, amino sugars and mixtures thereof...

1/KWIC/22 (Item 8 from file: 654)

ABSTRACT

... N-C sub 1 -C sub 4 dialkylacrylamide, N-vinylpyrrolidone, N-vinylpiperidone, N-vinylcaprolactam, N- vinylformamide , N-vinylacetamide, N-vinyl-N-methylacetamide, N-vinyl-O-methylurethane, ethene or vinylmethylether as nonionic...
... N-C sub 1 -C sub 4 dialkylacrylamides, N-vinylpyrrolidone, N-vinylpiperidone, N-vinylcaprolactam, N- vinylformamide , N-vinylacetamide, N-vinyl-N-methylacetamide, N-vinyl-O-methylurethane.

2. Dye molecules covalently bound...

... C sub 1 -C sub 4 -dialkylacrrylamides, N-vinylpyrrolidone, N-vinylpiperidone, N-vinyl-caprolactam, N- vinylformamide , N-vinylacetamide, N-vinyl-N-methyl-acetamide, N-vinyl-O-methylurethane as well as ethene... N--C sub 1 C sub 4 -dialkylacrylamides, N-vinylpyrrolidone, N-vinylpiperidone, N-vinylcaprolactam, N- vinylformamide , N-vinylacetamide, N-vinyl-N-methylacetamide or N-vinyl-O-methylurethane ethene or methyl vinyl N-vinylpiperidone, N-vinylcaprolactam, N- vinylformamide , N-vinylacetamide, N-vinyl-N-methylacetamide or N-vinyl-O-methylurethane and (meth)-acryloyl chloride...

... N--C sub 1 -C sub 4 dialkylacrylamides, N-vinylpyrrolidone, N-vinylpiperidone, N-vinylcaprolactam, N- vinylformamide , N-vinylacetamide, N-vinyl-N-methylacetamide or N-vinyl-O-methylurethane and N-hydroxysuccinimide (meth...
... N--C sub 1 -C sub 4 dialkylacrylamides, N-vinylpyrrolidone, N-vinylpiperidone, N-vinylcaprolactam, N- vinylformamide , N-vinylacetamide, N-vinyl-N-methylacetamide or N-vinyl-O-methylurethane, and with a further...
...50 degree(s) C. for a further 30 minutes. After addition of 300 mg of taurine (solid) the mixture is stirred at 50 degree(s) C. for a further 60 minutes...

...is stirred at 60 degree(s) C. for a further 30 minutes. 300 mg of taurine (solid) are added and stirring is continued at 60 degree(s) C. for 30 minutes...

...mg of 6-amino-1-hexanol (solid)
960 mg of an aqueous solution of Na taurine (solids content: 43%)
3.0 g of formamide
3.0 g of water.

Stirring is...

...stirred at 60 degree(s) C. for a further 4 hours. Then 500 mg of taurine (solid) are added and stirring is continued at 60 degree(s) C. for 1 hour...
?ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	22	(VINYLFORM? OR VINYL(W)FORMAM?) AND (DIMETHYLTAUR? OR TAURINE? OR TAURAMID?)
S2	2	ACRYLDIMETHYLTAUR?

?t s2/3 ab kwic/1-2

2/ABKWIC/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

01128259
Stable w/o/w emulsion and its use for cosmetic and/or dermatologic composition
Stabile w/o/w-Emulsion und ihre Verwendung als kosmetische und/oder dermatologische Zusammenstellung
Emulsion H/E/H stable et son utilisation comme composition cosmetique et/ou dermatologique
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
L'OREAL, (220280), 14, rue Royale, 75008 Paris, (FR), (Applicant

designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Simon, Pascal, 1, rue d'Alegre, 94400 Vitry/s/Seine, (FR)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Rasson, Catherine (89081), L'OREAL-DPI 6 rue Bertrand Sincholle, 92585 Clichy Cedex, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 985402 A1 000315 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99401883 990723;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): FR 9811263 980909
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-007/00; A61K-007/48; B01F-017/00

ABSTRACT EP 985402 A1 (Translated)
Stable triple oil, water, oil emulsion, for cosmetics, includes crosslinked polysiloxane elastomer containing polyether group
Stable triple oil, water, oil emulsion includes a partially or completely crosslinked polysiloxane elastomer containing a polyoxyalkylene chain.
Triple oil, water, oil emulsions comprises a primary oil in water emulsion and an external oil phase, the triple emulsion containing at least one partially or fully crosslinked polysiloxane elastomer comprising a polyoxyethylene and/or a polyoxypropylene chain.
TRANSLATED ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 70

ABSTRACT EP 985402 A1
La presente invention se rapporte a une emulsion triple huile/eau/huile comportant une emulsion primaire huile-dans-eau et une phase huileuse externe, caracterisee en ce qu'elle contient au moins un organopolysiloxane elastomere partiellement ou totalement reticule comportant une chaine polyoxyethylenee et/ou polyoxypropylenee, de preference introduit dans la phase huileuse externe.
L'emulsion triple reste stable et est particulierement appropriee comme composition pour application topique, notamment cosmetique ou dermatologique, en particulier comme vehicule d'actifs, en particulier d'actifs liposolubles presents dans la phase huileuse interne.
L'emulsion obtenue peut constituer en particulier une composition pour nettoyer et/ou traiter et/ou proteger la peau et/ou les muqueuses et/ou les fibres keratiniques.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 104

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): French; French; French
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(French)	200011	1054
SPEC A	(French)	200011	2772
Total word count - document A			3826
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			3826

...SPECIFICATION le produit commercialise sous la denomination Hostacerin AMPS par la societe Hoechst (nom CTFA : Ammonium polyacryldimethyltauramide), et leurs melanges ;
(3) les dispersions de vesicules lipidiques a base de lipides amphiphiles ioniques...Acrylate/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosspolymer (Pemulen TR 2 commercialise par GOODRICH) 0,13 %
- Ammonium polyacryldimethyltauramide (Hostacerin AMPS commercialise par HOECHST) 1,1 %
- Eau 69,47 %

2. Phase huileuse externe :

- Caprylylmethicone...

2/ABKWIC/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00257839
Use of specific ethylene-vinyl-acetate copolymers in the modification of PVC.
Verwendung von speziellen Ethylen-Vinylacetat-Copolymeren zur Modifizierung von PVC.
Utilisation de copolymeres d'ethylene-acetate de vinyle particuliers pour modifier le PVC.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
BAYER AG, (200140), Konzernverwaltung RP Patentabteilung, D-5090 Leverkusen 1 Bayerwerk, (DE), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;IT)
INVENTOR:
Alberts, Heinrich, Dr., Schulstrasse 1a, D-5068 Odenthal, (DE)
Bartl, Herbert, Dr., Eichendorffweg 10, D-5068 Odenthal, (DE)
Billinger, Otto, Birkenstrasse 13, D-5460 Linz, (DE)
Mietzsch, Fritz, Dr., Hauptstrasse 364 W 1017, D-5060 Bergisch Gladbach, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 257413 A2 880302 (Basic)
EP 257413 A3 890726
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87111492 870808;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): DE 3628315 860821
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C08L-027/06; C08F-210/02; C08F-218/08; C08L-027/06; C08L-023/08; C08L-027/06; C08L-031/04

ABSTRACT EP 257413 A2
Gegenstand der Erfindung ist die Verwendung von einpolymerisierte Sauren enthaltenden Ethylen-Vinyl-acetat-Copolymeren, die durch Emulsionspolymerisation hergestellt werden, zur Modifizierung von Polyvinylchlorid.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 24

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): German; German; German
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(German)	EPABF1	107
SPEC A	(German)	EPABF1	1704
Total word count - document A			1811
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			1811

...SPECIFICATION C(sub 1)(sub 2)-C(sub 1)(sub 4)-Alkylsulfonat
4,70 Gew.-Teilen Acryldimethyltaurin
4,54 Gew.-Teilen Natronlauge (0,2 molare Losung)
0,01 Gew.-Teilen Eisen-III...

...in Beispie A.1 angegeben, unter Anderung der zu dosierenden Losung 1:
Es wird kein Acryldimethyltaurin eingesetzt, dafur aber die C(sub 1)(sub 1)-C(sub 1)(sub 4)-Alkylsulfonatmenge...
?